## FRANCE.

The Ministry Defeated in the Assembly.

M. Magne's Financial Plan Rejected.

A SCENE OF TUMULT.

PARTS, July 15, 1874. Debate on M. Magne's tax proposals was con-tinued in the Assembly to-day. The Minister, referring to the vote on the salt tax accused the lican Deputies of "subordinating the financial interests of the country to political considers-

A SCENE OF TUMULT. This was followed by a scene of tumuit and disorder, which compelled President Buffet to temporarily suspend the sitting.

THE CABINET MEASURE REJECTED. Subsequently the Minister's proposition to in-crease certain taxes was rejected by a vote of 335 to 256. This result involves the defeat of M.

MAC MAHON'S POWER AND FORM OF GOVERNMENT. M. Ventavon, reporter of the Committee of Thirty, read a report on the various constitutional propositious referred to the committee. It states that the committee recognize the irrevocability of President MacMahon's powers, but declare the Septennate merely a truce to parties for seven WHAT THE COMMITTEE PROPOSES.

The committee decides to set aside M. Perier's bill and substitute their own, which consists of six clauses. The first maintains the title of President of the Republic. The second establishes legislative power upon two Chambers, the appointment of nembers of the Upper House or Senate to be the subject of a future bill. The fourth provides that the President alone is authorized to dissolve the lower house or Chamber of Deputies. The fifth prescribes that a Congress of both Chambers shall provide for the continuance of the government in case Marshal MacMahon dies, resigns or reaches the end of his term of office. The sixth says no modification of the constitutional laws is to be allowed unless The Assembly appointed Monday next for the

debate on the report. THE PARTY LEADERS DISAPPOINTED. All the Parliamentary parties are disappointed. The Left considers that the committee's bill aims

at a dictatorship without putting an end to party agitation. The legitimists and imperialists are also against it, and its rejection is considered certain. Government Care for Intending Emigrants.

PARIS, July 15, 1874.

An official note is published to-day, warning agriculturists and others against emigrating without making inquiry of the administration in refer-

It is stated in the note that this course is taken because a number of emigrants have made applithem to return to France, particularly from Philadelphia, where the promises held out by the emigration agent have not been realized.

SPAIN.

Bilbao Sorely Pressed by the Carlists-A Cabinet Cr sis Impending.

The commandant of Bilbao has asked for reinforcements, which were sent hence to-day. The blockade of Bilbao by land is complete and stringently maintained by the Carlists.

A Cubinet Crisis at Hand in Madrid. A crisis in the Ministry is reported impending. General Zabaia and Camacho, Minister of Finance, will probably retire. The former is said to be ill.

Spanish Report from Bilbao-The Chief

Command in the North. MADRID, July 16, 1874. General Moriones reports that Bilbao is in no im-

In case General Zabala resigns General Moriones

will probably be appointed his successor in the command of the Army of the North.

## ENGLAND.

LONDON, July 15, 1874. In the House of Commons to-day the Public Wor ship Regulations bill passed its second reading without a division.

## SCOTLAND.

LONDON, July 15, 1874. A serious break occurred in a canal near Glasgow to-day. The waters overflowed the neighborhood, causing damage to property to the amount

## OCEAN TELEGRAPHY.

LONDON, July 15, 1874. The Atlantic cable laid in 1866 was successfully repaired yesterday afternoon, and is now in per-

A New Cable Landed on American Sott-Completing the Work of Communica-cation—Citizen Rejoicings. PORTSMOUTH, N. H., July 15, 1874. The shore end of the telegraph cable was suc-

Rye Reach, at three o'clock this morning. The crew and electricians were assisted by many of the townsmen and a number of lady and gentlemen visitors in manning the drag-rope to haul the

At six o'clock the splice was completed, and communication established with the steamer, lying just three quarters of a mile off shore.

PREPARING FOR THE COMPLETION OF THE WORK. steamer, with Mr. Siemans, Colonel Eastman, ex-Governor Smyth, Colonel Phineas Adams, Mayor Miller, of Portsmouth, and other gentlemen breakfasted at Governor Straw's cottage. The Ambassador will commence laying the cable

from Rye Beach to the shoals about noon and probably complete the work so as to sail east to-night with the Faraday. THE WEATHER

was fine, the sea smooth, and everything favored the complete success attained.

A salute of 100 guns was fred from two cannon on the beach, and rockets and other fireworks were displayed during the landing. Guns and rockets were also fired from the steamer. A number of lady and gentleman reporters have gone on the steamer Ambassador to witness the completion of the laying of the cable.

Mrs. Walworth, of Saratoga. A telegram from Saratoga, N. Y., under date of the 16th inst., reports as follows:-"Mrs. Chancellor Walworth died at her residence here this morning, after a long illness, surrounded by her the grandmother of the unfortunate parrielde, Frank H. Walworth, who shot and killed his Frank H. Waiworth, who shot and killed his father, mansfeld Tracy Waiworth, in the Sturtevant House, in this city, on the 3d of June, 1873. At the time of her marriage she was the widow of Colonei Hardin, of Kentucky, and mother to Mansfeld T. Waiworth's wife. Colonel Hardin was killed in the battle of Buena Vista, Mexico, and his widow, who moved in the most aristocratic circles of society, married Mr. Waiworth, the celebration of the nuptials constituting the great event of the day in the world of American fashionable society. The later years of her life were clouded by the advent of the great domestic grief which came from the terrible calamity to which we have referreds.

### BISMARCK.

The Chancellor's Wound Pain Cooling Down.

The Assassin Prepared and Determined.

THE LATEST BULLETIN NOT FAVORABLE.

KISSINGEN, July 15, 1874. Prince Bismarck suffers some from the wound inflicted on his wrist. There is some inflammation, which, however, is subsiding under the ap-

THE ASSASSIN PREPARED FOR HIS WORK. it has been ascertained that Kullmann was in Bertin for a fortnight at Whitsuntide for the purpose of assassinating Prince Bismarck.

The Prince's Condition Not So Favorable-The Prisoner's Account of Him-

LONDON, July 16-5:30 A. M. The Standard says:- "Later accounts from Kissingen represent that Bismarck's condition is not so favorable as was at first reported. He has feverish symptoms and slept little on Tuesday

WHAT THE ASSASSIN SAYS. Bismarck has had another interview with Kullmann. The latter now asserts he planned the shooting himself, that he was instigated to the deed by nobody and had no accomplices. He declares that he is a good Catholic.

### MEXICO.

American Patriotism and Good Will.

VOLCANO IN MOTION.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH PROM MEXICO CITY TO THE

MATAMOROS, July 15, 1874. The following special telegram has been addressed to the HERALD from Mexico city under date of the 10th inst. :-

AMERICAN INDEPENDENCE.

The Fourth of July anniversary was celebrated by the Americans resident in the Mexican capital. President Lerdo, the members of his Cabinet and other officials of state were invited to attend a grand banquet.

THE LAWYERS AFTER THE MURDERERS OF THE WITCHES. The authorities are prosecuting the murderers of

VOLCANIC ERUPTION.

The volcano at Colima is in eruption.

CUBA. Specie Payments for Redemption from Slavery.

HAVANA, July 15, 1874. Captain General Concha has ordered that hereafter all payments made by slaves according to law to purchase their freedom are to be made in gold or its equivalent in paper. Fifty dollars the smallest amount with which a slave can begin the operation of self-manumission by cash.

## THE COLLEGE RACES.

Princeton Wins the Freshman Contest in 18 Minutes and 10 Seconds-Wilcox. of Yale, Wins the Single Scull Race in 14 Minutes and 13 1-3 Seconds.

SARATOGA, July 15, 1874. Brown, Yale and Princeton Preshman crews started at 5h. 29m. 20s. this afternoon. Yale at once fell behind on 30% strokes a minute, Brown doing 37 and Princeton 83. Half a mile out Yale drew level and a mile later was slightly ahead of Half a mile from the finish they were in the same relative positions, Yale steering very wildly, and, as she drew near home, suddenly slackening, as if tired. Finishing, Princeton put on a magnificent spurt and drew ahead, winning by half a length in the good time of 18m. judges' boat was awkwardly placed on the finish line near the flag, at one end of that line; and Princeton passing between the boat and flag, Yale wanted her ruled out. She should have gone the other side of the judges' boat. Later in the evening the decision was given as above. Wilcox, of Yale, beat Devens, of Harvard, one length and a half in the single scull race, and Phillips, of Cornell, was distanced. Time of Wilcox, 14m. 123/s.

Betting in the City on the University

Race. Up to ten o'clock last night there were sold at Johnson's, Broadway and Twenty-eightn street, 142 Paris mutuel pools on the University race, divided in the following manner, which show that Harvard is the favorite, Yale second choice, Wesleyan third, Columbia fourth, and so on:—Harvard, \$47; Yale, \$30; Wesleyan, \$25; Columbia, \$14; Dartmouth \$7; Trinity, \$4; Cornell, \$3; Princeton, \$3; Williams, \$3.

## DISMISSAL OF FRENCH SEA CAPTAINS.

Private news received in this city yesterday from Paris states that the Compagnie Générale Trans-atlantique has dismissed from its service Cap-tain Lemarie, the late commander of the French mail steamer Europe, plying between this port and France, which vessel was abandoned at sea some months ago, and its passengers brought on to this port by the National Steamship Company's vessel Greece. The reason for which Lemarie is

vessel Greece. The reason for which Lemanie is dismissed is for not remaining by his vessel to the last moment, and going on board the Greece while there existed a probability of saving her. The Prench company remove the Captain in question with great regret, having a high personal esteem for him and cannot lorget the able services he has rendered in navigating their vessels. The chief engineer of the vessel in question, M. Leroux, is also dismissed the company's employ, on the same complaint, namely, error of judgment. The Captain Nor The Amerique Dismissed. Captain Roussan, of the Amerique, which vessel he abandoned off the Frence coast, and which was subsequently towed into Plymouth by the English steamers Barry and Spray in an uninjured condition, has likewise been dismissed the company's employment, also several of the engineers and officers. The first officer, Garay, who was known as a gallant fellow, perished while helping to save life. Great sympathy is expressed at Havre with the misiortunes of these officers, but it is considered as an index that the company intends to keep up the high standing so long occupied by the officers of the French line, and that no breach of good seamanship will be tolerated.

Captain Lemarie, of the Europe, is about fortyfour years of age, was formerly in the St. Laurent, of the New York line.

Captain Roussan, of the Amerique, is about forty years of age, was formerly in the French navy, and entered the company's service about fourteen years ago. He has a large family, and is reported to be in straitened circumstances. He was formerly in the St. Laurent, of the New York line.

Captain Roussan, of the Amerique, is about forty years would have been the commodore of the fleet. He, like Lemarie, is an oid naval officer. He is a great favorite among the mercantile community of Brest and Havre. The Amerique, thoroughly overhauled, will return to this port within a lew weeks. The Transatiantic Company have recently paid to the National line their claim for transporting to New Yor

## ONTARIO SURVEYING EXPEDITION.

TORONTO, Canada, July 15, 1874. The United States gunboat Chase left here today on a surveying expedition along the shores of

# CHICAGO

A Calm Review of the Second Conflagration.

Wonderful Escape of the Chief **Business Blocks.** 

ORIGIN OF THE FIRE.

Why the Flames Obtained the Mastery.

Sixty Acres of Property Sacrificed.

LOSSES AND INSURANCE.

The Marble Palaces on Wabash Avenue Attacked.

Additional Fires Reported Last

About two o'clock on Wednesday morning, just after the closing of my yesterday's despatch, the firemen commenced to get such control of the flames as to give assurance of their victory. It is not easy to find language to convey the intense anxiety which nad strung the heart of the people of this city during the evening. As indicated in my first special the probabilities were strongly in favor of a cataclysm of destruction and circumstances were favorable-a strong southwest wind, a continued drought of a month and an mefficient Fire Department, with general official incompetency among the chiefs of departand it seems as much the work of Providence as of human agency that the most beautiful and important section of the city is not again in ashes. Of course it is easy to indulge in wholesale denunciations at such a time as this, but the facts seem to bear out what I have said. It is comparatively easy to bear official corruption and mismanagement when there is no startling emergency; but there come times when their government into the hands of incapables such as now disgrace this city and the voters that placed them in office. THE WORST SUPPERERS.

The suffering caused by the expulsion from house and home is very great, though most of it falls on the dangerous classes. The number will not fail far short of 5,000, as the region devastated, particularly in the earlier part of the conflagration, was densely populated, answering to the swarming beehives in some parts East New York. While many of these unfortunates are worthy and respectable people, perhaps the large portion of them are Cyprians, Bohemians, Poles, negroes and the very worst of our Irish population, from whom burgiars. The region where the fire started, between Twelith and Taylor streets, is a locality similar to what the Five Points were in former days. It was curious to notice the perfect indifference of most of these people; though they lost their "little all," they seemed to have a kind of devil-may-care satisfaction in the thought that the city would take care of them, after some fashion, no matter how things went. The memory of old relief days, when organized attempts at public robbery on the part of suppliants for aid were so often successful, in spite of every precau-tion, acted as an emollient to all their troubles, On the other hand the more respectable spectators and sufferers by the unchained element, seemed to be terribly impressed by the gravity of the situation, as they could give an intelligent outlook at threatened results, which would even break served a general expression of woe and despondency on the more intelligent faces, even surpassing the demonstrations of feeling in 1871. Then people were stunged and could not appreciate the disaster stern lesson, and they could measure the present

MORE ATTEMPTS AT RELIEF.
Steps have already been taken by the Relief and Aid Society to relieve the wants of the unfortunates who were dispossessed. Of the old fire fund there is now on hand about \$400,000. Many attempts have been made on the part of official rogues to get this sum out of the hands of ble schemes devised to hoodwink the managing committee of the society. Some of the swindling plots emanated, I am ashamed to say, from the Common Council. The possession of such a respectable sum of ready money will enable an immediate provision to be made for the sufferers by the fire who are not able to take care themselves. The amount I have spoken was proffered to Boston after her no less active than the recognized agencies of beneficence. The guests of the different hotels, ties of cooked provisions to the needy swarms of half naked and hungry people that choked the sidewalks. There is no probability of there being any material suffering, as the warm weather is at hand, and there are ample means at hand to provide for the wants of the people. The necessities which compelled such fearful privation as a consequence of the other confiagration are all absent, and thus one of the is absent. The churches, station houses and other utilized to give shelter, though the extreme beauty and serenity of the weather renders even this

hardly necessary.

WAS THE PIRE PROPERLY POUGHT! Had the fire been stopped after it destroyed the ocality where it began it would have been a matter of public congratulation. The section is titles, such as "Hackle," "Burniana," "Fiddlers' Green" and "Hell's Haif Acre." As stated in the despatch of yesterday, the commencement of the fire was in the rag shop of a Polish Hebrew pedier, and by many supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The fact of the commencement hav-ing occurred in such a place sufficiently accounts hypothesis. Of the management of the Fire Department there seems to be but one opinion among ensible men, that it was utterly inefficient. Ther was much weakness and bad judgment in the engines were on the ground. The fire had been in progress nearly an hour, and shown itself entirely beyond the control of the firemen, three-quarters of an acre being a mass of seething ruins summoned all the engines of the city to the spot. When the full complement of engines proved insufficient there was nothing done to obtain help from neighboring cities, Racine, Milwaukee and Joliet that anything was done to secure foreign assistance. When the additional engines and hose arrived they proved to pe of indispensable value, as the fire had !

reached an intensity which the force at hand owes a large debt of gratitude to the timely forethought of the mayors of the above towns, as it so successfully suggested what the stupidity of her own officials had left unprovided for. It is not improbable that this foreign help turned the tide of battle which had been fiercely gaining on the energetic but ill directed efforts of the Fire Department. From the very first there was the same combination of obstinacy, narrow-mindedness and lack of self-possession which is went to distinguish the Chicago Pire Department in an emergency. THE METHOD OF ATTACKING THE PIRE.

The mode of attacking the fire was re-markable for its adherence to the old hackneyed cast-iron rules, and for its lack of quick invention and common sense. The assault was made altogether from the rear of the configration. In not a single instance was an attempt made to fight from the front. If half the engines had been stationed ahead of the track of the fiames, even though the direct impression made had been slight, the deluge of water poured on the yet untouched buildings would have impeded the advance of the fiery enemy most materially. Fire Marshal Benver is an uneducated, phlegmatic Teuton, the creature of the political necessity which compelled Mayor Colvin to make an appointment of such responsibility according to the will of the demagogues who ruled the part, which elected him. The assistant marshals are also men notoriously lacking in intelligence, coolness and fertility of resource.

These are not reckless charges, but partial statements of a status of municipal affairs which makes all good citizens groan with indignation. It is a well known fact that never has Chicago been cursed with such a plethora of bold and triamphant vice as now. Drinking places, bagulos and gambling hells have been freed from all restrictions and their proprietors do not even attempt to should not allude to such a fact in the present connection were it not that the gross inefficiency of the Fire Department is an essential part of the general system which strikes through and through all municipal matters with a fatal dry rot.

NEGLECT OF BLOWING UP BUILDINGS. least two of whom should have learned something from their experience in the former great confiagration, refused to take the responsibility of blowing up buildings to impede the progress of the es, though the necessity of this expedient was patent and pressing. There is no more clearly established right than the destruction of buildings in such an emergency. That it was not done is one out of many exhibitions of official incapacity. It is not uncommon to meet intelligent and sober-minded business men who say, with a bitter sigh, "What is the use of a Fire Department? what is the use of any attempt at government when we see such things as these ?"

One lesson which this fire has taught is the importance of building one or more lofty fireproof walls in every block. The existence of such a wall the extreme northeast limit of the furnished the barrier by which the firemen were reinforced and enabled to their ultimate success. A num-fireproof buildings, so called, had fallen before the flames; but this one honest wall sufficed for its purpose. Such a wall, located in the district which was first swept by the fire, would have saved millions of dollars' worth of property. It remains to be seen whether the leson will be of any more service than the many so ineffectually taught on a former occasion.

TOPOGRAPHICAL REVOLUTIONS PROPOSED. There is already much speculation as to the equences of the fire in determining changes in the business topography of the city. In '71, when the old land marks were so completely wiped out and the currents of business were left to assume new channels, a serious attempt kind of Broadway. The property rose in value enormously on the erection of a great number of new, costly blocks, and the rents asked were something preposterous. As a consequence the project defeated liself, and business men were driven away from the avenue sought to be made the great leading thoroughfare. Several promi nent and wealthy capitalists and merchants, it me to-day that the attempt would be now re sumed more cautiously and resolutely. It is successful. important revolution in the condition of Chicago ness. Most such attempts to force commerce into arbitrary channels are futile. The direct ness will be but slight, as so large a proportion of the region ravaged was residence property-not AN OUTLINE OF THE BURNED DISTRICT.

I will give the following exact outlines of the urned district :- The fire from its starting point on Clark street, near Twelfth, spread southward and westward, destroying all the business houses in the block between Fourth avenue and Clark street, nearly to Twelfth and east to Clark street. On the latter it burned a block and a half nearly to the corner of Polk street. Thence it cut diagonally avenue to Harrison street, east; on both sides of

the latter it burned a block and a half nearly to the corner of Polk street. Thence it out diagonally across to Fourth avenue, and north along Fourth avenue to Harrison street, east; on both sides of Harrison to State, near on the east side of State to three doors north of Van Buren, along the south side of Van Buren to Wabash avenue, down the west side of Wabash avenue, conner of the alley between Van Buren and Jackson, along the south side of Michigan avenue, skipping the Academy of Design, on the southwest corner, on the east and south sides, slong Michigan avenue for van Buren to above Congress, west to the alley running north and south between Michigan and Wabash avenues, south to Eidridge court and southwest to the place of Deginning, near the corner of Clark and Harrison streets.

The most prominent among the business losses are the St. James Hotel: William Bademann, drugsist; the Remington Empire Sewing Machine Company; E. Remington & Sons, gun and plastol manufacturers; Rupamessen Bros., boots and snoes; C. C. Charles, lamps and reflectors; A. Slodo, carriages: A. Wheeler, hardware; G. M. Cheney, sale stables; the Prussing Vinegar Works; Schwarere & Huber, stoves, &c.; B. E. Givandan & Tusted, rings, &c.; P. M. Platt, clothing; P. H. Mayes, L. C. Chase & Co., saddles and harness; A. Schrefertein & Stro, turniture manufacturers; M. W. & F. Taster, iurnaces, ranges, &c.; Forst & Co., wholesale ilquors; John D. McLean & Co., stoves and ranges; H. & M. Neuberger, furniture; Van Bramer & Piood, hardware, stoves, &c.; &c. gas as a street with a street with the street of the street with the street wit

CHURCHES DESTROYED.

Kahelath Bnai Skolom synagogue, No. 392 Wa-

bash avenue; First Baptist church, Nos. 429 to 439
Wabash avenue; Kehelath Anshe Woarale, Jewish
Synagogue and the Olivet Baptist Church (colored).
The Jones School building, corner of Harrison
street and Eldridge court, was also destroyed.
PRIVATE RESIDENCES.
Among the residences burned were those of
Horace White, editor of the Tribune; J. Y. ScamMou, J. K. Forest, City Clerk; E. G. Hall, corner of
Feck court and Wabash avenue. This last was
very elegantly furnished. Mr. White saved his
library.
The colored people are greatly afflicted in the
loss of the Olivet church and many or their dwellings on Clark street and in that vicinity.
The Finnes makes the following estimate of losses,
which are found to be very nearly correct:—
The area burned over covers fifteen squares.
Taking bits and half blocks bere and imping the whole, the buffied area is about half a
hills long and a little less in width, and embraced
tumbledown shantles and balatial avenue residences. The losses by street; are as follows;—
On Clark street.

175,000
Fourth avenue.

175,000
State street.

1,300,000
Wabash avenue,

155,000
Taylor street.

50,000

On the west side.
On the cast side of Wabash avenue.
On the west side.
On Michigan avenue.
On the east side of Clark street.
On the norta side of Polk street.
On the south side.
On the south side.
On the south side.
On the south side. On the south side of Twelftn street.

### LOSS TO THE POST OFFICE.

WASHINGTON, July 15, 1874. Mr. George S. Bangs, General Superintendent of the Railway Postal Service, goes to Chicago tonight to look after the interests of the Post Office Department in connection with the burning of the Post Office in that city last night. The government loses between \$30,000 and \$40,000 by the

TWO OTHER FIRES LAST NIGHT.

CHICAGO, July 15-8 P. M. Another fire broke out, about half-past four o'clock P. M., in the northwestern part of the city. the vicinity of the junction of Milwaukee and Chicago avenues. Fifteen or twenty buildings. shops, were burned in a short time, the flames being fanned by a brisk northwest breeze and fed by very inflammable material. The Fire Department were promptly on the ground, and by most vigorous efforts succeeded in checking the progaiready stated. Considerable excitement prevalled for a time, and a repetition of the scen

The fire originated in Dugan's smokehou the rear of his packing establishment. Nearly an entire block was burned, but the buildings were mostly of an inferior sort. One planing mill was destroyed with some valuable machinery and patterns. The loss is estimated at \$60,000. During the progress of this fire two attempts at

incendiarism in the same neighborhood were discovered and frustrated. In one case kerosene was Another starm was sounded from the corner of

Wabash avenue and Madison street about six o'clock P. M., but the fire there was soon subdued. DESTRUCTIVE PIRE AT IOWA FALLS, IOWA.

CHICAGO, July 15, 1874. A fire last night at Iowa Falls, Iowa, destroyed forty-five buildings and involved a loss of \$150,000.

## TWO FIGHTING EDITORS.

El Cronista vs. La Independencia-Canada the Chosen Battle Ground-Judge Murray Declares the "Fight Señor Don Juan Bellido de Luna, editor of a

Cuban patriotic organ, published at No. 40 Broad-way, and styled La Independencia, was yesterday arrested by Officer Bloodgood, of the Jefferson Market Court squad, and formally held by Justice Murray in \$1,000 bail to keep the peace for six months. The occasion of this indignity being offered to Senor De Luna was the inditing rer de Conto, editor of a newspaper published in this city devoted to Spanish interests and known as #i Oronista, containing a challenge to mortal combat, which he had accepted. On the Fourth of so far carried away by patriotic fervor and zeal in behalf of his country as to indulge in very abusive behalf of his country as to indulge in very abusive epithets when characterizing the course and conduct of Señor De Luna, of La Independencia. The latter gentleman was stigmatized in a leading article as a coward, a poltroon and a charlatan.

Señor De Luna, naturally chafed by the language of the Spaniard, availed himself of the columns of his own journal to reply to his assaitant, and employed language equally choice, vigorous and vituperative in repelling the onlanguaght. On the 9th of July La Independencia was ablaze with rhetorical pyrotechnics, before which the infectual fires of Morowista of the preceding stappaled. Señor De Couto was made the subject of a scathing rebuke, and the Castilian vocabilary of invective exhausted by the indignant Cuban in replying to the Spanian aggressor. Sword or pissol was now the only alternative, and burning with rage, he addressed De Luna a brief note of defance and employed a trusty friend to deliver it. De Luna courteously acknowledged the receipt of the cartel, and formally signified his acceptance. Friends of both parties at once proceeded to arrange the details, and the Dominion of Canada was fixed upon for the battle ground. Profound secrecy was observed, but, as will sometimes happen in these cases, a peace-loving iriend of both parties, a "truly good man," became poassessed of the secret, and determined to acquaint the proper authorities with the facts. An affidavit was sworn to yesterday before Justice Murray, at Jefersnon Markel Police Court, by Mr. Henry A. Riley, of No. 21 Park row, who testified that he was informed by several persona that a meeting was arranged between the two parties mentioned, which meeting was to take place in the early part of next week, and he prayed that the power of the Court might be used to stay any further action on the part of the would-be beliggerents. Justice Aurray immediately issued his warrant for the arrest of all the parties implicated. Officer Bloudgood was charged with its execution, but after-diagent scarces succeeded on

nnable to swear that Mr. De Luna had accepted the challenge alleged to have been sent him, or that he was really the person to whom it was directed and intended. De Luna, however, acknowledged his identity in this respect, and was accordingly required by Judge Murray to furnish bonds in \$1,000 to keep the peace. Vincente Mestre, of No. 144 East Yourteenth street, gave he requisite security.

### THE INDIANA DEMOCRACY.

The State Convention at Indianapolis-Synopsis of the Resolutions Adopted...

INDIANAPOLIS, July 15, 1874. The Democratic State Convention assembled at the Academy of Music at ten o'clock this morning. The meeting was called to order by Mr. J. L. McDonald, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Every county in the State reported full delegations present.

OFFICERS CHOSEN. Governor T. A. flendricks was chosen President,

Governor T. A. Hendricks was chosen President, and the principal secretaries were—Joseph D. Nichois, John W. Kern and Joseph H. Pierce. One Vice President, and one additional Secretary for each Congressional district were appointed; also a committee on Resolutions, Pinance and a State Central Committee. After the address of the President, the Committee on Resolutions reported a platform and resolutions.

THE RESOLUTIOTS

arraign the republican party for corruption and general inefficiency, and declare in layor of a strict construction of the constitution and a tariff for revenue. They favor the redemption of the five-twenty bonds in greenbacks, the repeal of the National banking law and the substitution of greenbacks; a return to specie payments as soen as the business interests of the country will permit. They oppose the Baxter Temperance bill and favor a license law; layor retrenchment, reform and economy in the management of the State and federal governments, denounce the practice of officers using the public money as their own, oppose land grabs and the loan of the public oredit to railroads, favor the abolition of the office of County Superintendent of Public Schools, and the equalization of bounties to soldiers.

After the adoption of the resolutions the Centerion proceeded to nominate State officers. The following is

following is

Becretary of State, J. E. Neff, of Randolpa County; Auditor of the State, E. Henderson, of Morgan county; Treasurer of State, B. C. Snaw, of Marion county; Superintendent of Public Instruction, J. H. Smart, of Allen county; Attorney General, C. A. Buskirk, of Gibeon county; Judge of the Supreme Court, Horace P. Biddle, of Cass county. Messrs. Henderson and Biddle are also nominated on the sarmers' tucket.

The Sheriff of Faulkner County Arrested for Contempt of Court-His Fears of As-

Ben Turner, Sheriff of Faulkner county, was ar-rested here this evening by the Deputy Sheriff, aided by a squad of the State House militia. He is charged with contempt of the County Court, in rewith the county. He was taken to the Metropelstan Hotel, the guard following amid much excitement among the guests and bystanders. An applecation for a writ of habeas corpus made to Chancellor Warwick was granted, returnable to-morrow morning.

Turner says he fears assassination if he returns to Paulkner; that the treasurer of that county has been notified through a banker here that the money due is subject to his order, and that this is a scheme to get him back there for sinister pur-

### DEMOCRATIO NOMINATIONS. PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1886.

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated Furman Sheppard for District Attorney, Joseph L. Robinson for City Commissioner and William L. Chandler for City Comptroller.

### JAIL BROKEN.

Six Prisoners Escape from Jefferson Market Police Prison.
At one o'clock this morning the keepers as

by a noise in the jail building, and on going to inquire the cause of it they found a number of prisoners were getting away over the outer wall. An alarm was quickly given and a chase made after those who were going, but six of the principal prisoners in the place had got out before they could be stopped. Word was at once sent to the Ninth precinct station house and Captain Washourne despatched a platoon of me to the prison. The breach was made into the room of one of the ten day prisoners, and through that the others got out on the wall and into the street. The fellowing are the names of those who succeeded in getting off:—James Williams, John Descon, William Quin, who is supposed to be the leader; Heary Avein, John McCue and Daniel Jones.

When the roll of prisoners was called after the exit was closed these men were found missing.

## FIRE IN WATER STREET.

street that caused a damage of \$2,000. The build-ing was occupied by George M. Gardner as a con-

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